

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Monday Morning, August 29, 1864. [No. 48.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance) \$1.00
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Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., etc., etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

HIRSH S. TUTTLE is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.

april-14 PATRICK LYNCH.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Slight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " " " " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. Jy24

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA LIVERY STABLES

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Good Saddles and Harness always on hand.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market prices.

Only charging Hay and Grain.

WORTH & TUTTLE,

Proprietors.

We print the following, which must on the most cursory perusal, command itself to the consideration of all persons of means as well from the security of the investment offered as from the fact that he who becomes the creditor of the United States at the present time is in reality lending the Government his aid quite as effectually within his sphere as his neighbor who, unable to assist the country in this manner, does so with his strong arm and shouldered musket.

To the People of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 25, 1864.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surpassing even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needed supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances

may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, places these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of Treas'y.

Proposals for Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will

be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required; and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of Treas'y.

MAID AND WIFE.—Marriage is to a woman at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss raised on the death of present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her amusements—everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, and for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided—the sister to whom she has dared to impart the embryo thought and feeling—the brother who has played with her, by turns the counselor and the counseled, and younger children to whom she has hitherto been the mother and playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke—every tie is loosened—the spring of every action is changed, and she flies with joy in the untrodden paths before her; buoyed by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipation to the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyments and watchful protection of home—who can, coward-like, break the illusions which have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired. Woe to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and stays of moral discipline in which she has been nurtured, and yet makes no effort to supply their places, for on him is the responsibility of her errors—on him who first taught her, by his example, to grow careless of her duty, and then expose her, with a weakened spirit and unquieted heart, to the wild storms and the wily temptations of a sinful world.—*Exchange.*

A lady who prided herself upon her extreme sensibility, said one day to her butcher: "How can you follow such a cruel profession? Ah, how can you kill the poor little innocent lambs?"

"Madam," cried the astonished butcher, "could you prefer eating them alive?"

DAILY UNION-VEGETARIAN

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1893.

R. L. W. A. COLE, the authorized Agent for the Daily Union-Vegetarian, for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Advice to Soldiers.

In view of the approach of the time for which the soldiers of this command enlisted, a few words may not be deemed inappropriate as to the course they should pursue—not the career in life on which they should enter, for as to that every man's antecedents and his own brain must be the judges, but as to the plan by which they will most readily be enabled to enter upon the career which they may have mentally selected. We need not here repeat what has already been said in this paper regarding the imperative necessity of having a fixed purpose and a predetermined plan laid out and to be strictly pursued. What we aim at is merely to enable the soldiers to see the necessity of a little of that peculiar prudence, without which, the chances are very heavy against permanent or even temporary success, and many of the men whom we address will find that the changed times and circumstances brought about by this war, and the change in their own dispositions and habits engendered by three years of camp life, will be such as to preclude them from calculating either on the friends they confidently expect to meet, or upon their own stamina, with the same confidence with which they might formerly have done.

So much is certain that the majority will be discharged with more money and money's worth than they have at any one period for a length of time past possessed, and it is equally certain that they will be met in the outset by all manner of schemes, whose object entitles them to no other name, whether the money is taken feloniously from the pocket of the individual, or persuaded therefrom by plausible words and a flattering prospect. Will not soldiers try to bear in mind that the show of friendship and interest with which they will be met by the parties who have designs upon their pockets, are the merest show and pretence, and that the moment the money is gone they have no claim even upon that farce of interest. Let them (and the advice is good!) treat everybody who may have an alluring prospect to present, every one who proffers them "a dead thing"—in short every body whom they do not thoroughly know, as a knave till the reverse be known, and let them not be too speedy in believing the arguments on the obverse side! Hold on to your money—be deceived and allured to part therewith by no scheme, however promising, bearing in mind that when pay (of however little value you may have considered it) and rations cease—and when in addition you have from your own means to procure your own clothing—it will not need any extraneous agencies to enable you to spend, and that too with a promptitude that will surprise yourselves, the money you have already acquired.

We would elaborate the subject, but for the fact that any one who is not set to thinking by what we have said now and on former occasions, is, we take it, not likely to be reached at all, and since every man knows his own plans and views, and knowing these is a better judge as to the means he should adopt to the attainment of this end than any other man can possibly be for him, we hope these few timely words may act the soldiers (now soon to be citizens,) to serious reflections upon their own interests. Should these remarks have this effect, the aim of the *Vegetarian* will have been accomplished.

NO TIME TO SPARE.—Lieut. S. E. Jocelyn, Assistant Commissary of Masters for this District, arrived in this city on Saturday last from Fort Bridger, where he had been on duty connected with his office. He took stage immediately for Fort Ruby, N. T., whither he proceeds for the purpose of properly mastering in each officers stationed there as have been lately promoted.

MEMORANDUM OF TROOPS.—Company H, Second Cavalry, lately arrived from Fort Mojave, is ordered to Camp Conness, proceeded thither yesterday.

THE FURNACE OF RUBY VALLEY.—We make a few days since, some casual mention of the trial of the furnace erected by Lieut. Figgery, near Stuckton, in Ruby Valley, but retained at the time from stating the results, not having been furnished with written data. We are happy now to be able to state that the rock smelted, produced 6-11ths of its actual weight in metal, and that of the six eleventhths run out, an assay made at the time and on the spot, shows the amount of \$580 value in silver to the ton—thus showing over \$200 to the ton of rock. The rock smelted was taken from the lead known as the "Silver Queen," and if there be no mistake in the memoranda furnished us, the first furnace experiment in Ruby Valley has proved a most thorough success.

It is the fixed determination of the gentlemen connected with this and the other furnace now in course of erection, to spare no pains or expense for the purpose of showing clearly forth to the community the mineral wealth of that country, and as they have on their side, brains, enterprise, energy and means, it is not to be doubted but these will carry the day against stupidity, stagnation and the *vis inertiae* of mere matter.

ARRIVALS.—Majors H. C. Bull and E. T. Cole, Paymasters U. S. A., arrived in this city on Saturday, for the purpose of paying off the troops in this District. Major Bull will proceed with his clerk immediately to Fort Bridger, and will pay the troops there stationed immediately after their muster of the 31st. Returning, he will pay the troops at this Post, those at Camp Conness, at Camp Conner and at Ruby Valley, in the order named. Though we have no official notification, we take it for granted that one of the gentlemen named will remain for the purpose of paying the discharged men their arrears and bounty. It is self-evident that any other course will only tend to enrich a number of scoundrels who, cormorant-like, have established themselves in Salt Lake City with a view of making rich plunder at the expense of the soldiers of this District who are to be discharged during the ensuing fall.

THANKS.—We are again under obligations to Stratman & Co., of San Francisco, California, for a large bundle of the latest magazines and periodicals.

From the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, October 1st, 1863:

"The ladies of Selma are requested to preserve all the chamber lye collected on their premises, for the purpose of making nitre. Wagons with barrels will be sent around every morning by the subscriber."

JOHN HARROLDSON, Ag't Nitre and Mining Bureau, C. S. A."

We have previously heard of various (and some extremely curious) methods of utilizing the fair sex in these war times, but we must confess this Agent of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, C. S. A., can take our hat. Give him the knife!

MARKETS.—The following shows the wholesale prices of the various articles mentioned, in the New York and San Francisco markets—the prices in the former being given in currency, and in the latter in gold:

	New York.	San Francisco.
Butter	\$00 55	\$00 30
Coffee	00 53	00 21
Candles	00 37 1-2	00 18
Flour	10 00	12 50
Sheetings	00 70	00 33
Pepper	00 47	00 23
Raisins	5 50	3 50
Cordage	00 28	00 15
Cast steel	00 45	00 19
Nails	9 00	4 50
Pork (clear)	41 00	20 00
Sugar (crushed)	00 30	00 15 1-2
Sugar (N. O.)	00 25	00 12 1-2

A livery stable keeper would never let a horse go without requesting the leasee not to drive fast. One day, a young man called to get a turnout to attend a funeral. Certainly said the stable keeper, but, he added, forgetting the solemn purpose for which the young man wanted the horse, "don't drive fast."

"Why, jest look here, old fellow," said the somewhat excited young man, "I want you to understand that I shall keep up with the procession if it kills the horse!"

Communicated.

G. S. L. CITY, Aug. 26.

Mr. Editor.—My sensibilities have been agitated by a few distinguished friends, whose fervid imaginations have made me the author of a communication to your paper, signed "A Latter Day Saint." They rejoice in the false anticipation that I have committed myself; and the same persons who, when I attempted the introduction of theatrical criticism, under the signature of "Alpha," concluded that I had hung myself, now as sagely predict that this time I have tied the *Peep o' Day* around my neck and hung that also. "Alpha," however, lived his season; and those who, in so many words, most unjustly charged the then Editor of the *Deseret News* with the design to use him as a tool to strike at the Dramatic Association, changed their views and found that his affection for that association was elaborate and his consideration for them too apparent to make his tone as a critic strictly critical. In fact he sacrificed something of a professional character by the softness of his touches and his disposition to praise where anything excellent appears.

I have no doubt that the *Peep o' Day* will revise any false photographs of itself which may be handed round by our kind and sage friends, like as were revised their anticipated views of "Alpha" and his theatrical critiques; not revised however, as to the aims and determination of its editors to attempt a literary enterprise, but as to its spirit, character and tone. Our friends who have falsely tacked this letter on that enterprise, and sought to find in it a weapon wherewith to oppose us, may be assured that whether they fight the *Peep o' Day* secretly or openly, or hand round bad photographs of it, or let it alone severely, or treat it with contempt, we shall depart not the shadowing of a figure from our programme, to publish a free-thinking, universal, high-toned magazine to the extent of our ability.

In further reference to the letter ascribed to me by our friends, allow me to assure them, most respectfully, that what I dare to think, I dare to speak or write; and that which I write or speak, I dare to sign with my own name. I was not the author of that communication, nor do I know who was, nor did I either see or hear of it until hours after my friends had so industriously charged me with its composition. Moreover, gentlemen, if you have not given me credit for too much self-conceit, you have mistaken its tendency in my development. I never make claims to extravagant holiness. "Saint," in the largest capitals, is no *nom de plume* of mine. I consider it a special dispensation of fate in my behalf that my parents did not endow me with the name either of Jeremiah, Obadiah, Habakkuk, Simon Peter, or any of that holy smelling class of denominations. The possession of either one of them would have driven me to suicide. I don't think, however, that I should have liked my mother to have chosen for me the name of Beelzebub—even though Milton has given him the seat on the right hand of the throne down stairs; I don't think I should myself choose Judas, would prefer Satan with all its smell of brimstone, and rather like the beautiful melody of Lucifer, in spite of its appearing rather blue-lightish. However, when I have anything very radical, or very heterodox, or very antagonistic, or very objectionable to publish, I shall assume neither of the names in the foregoing as my *nom de plume*. My friends may be most certain that I shall dare sign such with the name which my godfather and godmother gave me, when they too good-naturedly took upon themselves the responsibility of promising that I should, in my future life, renounce the Devil and all his works.

Most respectfully,
E. W. TULLIDGE.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT.—This morning about half past 9 o'clock, a Chinaman was seen to rush out a house on I street between 4th and 5th. He proceeded to the railroad track and looked cautiously about. Becoming satisfied that no one was looking at him he moved the switch half way, so that should the train take either track the chances would be favorable towards a railroad catastrophe and loss of human life. The Chinaman, after perpetrating this outrage, went back to the house as rapidly as he came out. Fortunately, his motions and actions had been observed by Joel Johnson, who should have at once arrested the fellow. However, he did not do so, but informed officer Martz of the occurrence. This officer reported to Chief Burke, who at once visited the house and arrested the Chinaman. The defendant gave his name as Ah Quon, and he is now in the station house to await a trial on Monday. No punishment would be too severe for a Chinaman or any other man who would make so bold an attempt to commit wholesale murder.—*Sac. Bee*, Aug. 20th.

A girl recently advertised for a situation as barmaid or waitress in a refreshment saloon. Among her qualifications for such a position, she can cut two hundred and twenty five pieces of bread, of satisfactory appearance, out of one pound of bread, and butter them with two ounces of butter.

WELLER RABBIT.—The capture of military arrests, especially when conducted on the swear-and-let-us-go principle, is especially demonstrated in the case of C. Weller. After his release, that individual was surrounded by a Copperhead Club, and he responded as follows:

"Fellow Democrats—I am glad to meet you here to-night. The compliment you have paid me rests on other and holier motives than respect for me. You thereby manifest your devotion to the principles of liberty and equal rights. [Cheers.] You see before you to-night a free American citizen, just released, however, from a dungeon, in which he was dragged by military tyranny and injustice. You have in your midst a power erected, which is subverting all your rights. The blow which struck me struck also each of you; and with you it remains whether that power shall continue. [A voice—We will put it down in ninety days!] You have seen the sacred domain of a peaceful citizen invaded by the creatures of that tyranny disguised in the dress of gentlemen; they tore me from my family for no offense but making a speech upon the principles of Democracy—they had no warrant or authority. They put me into a small, unsafe row boat, and he floated about on this Bay in a San Francisco fog, cold and wet all night, vainly seeking to find that Island where stands the horrid Bastille of Alcatraz. There he was shut up and had been (for some hours) deprived of food. But his stomach was now full, and when it was properly digested he would pour out a flood of wrath upon General McDowell. There were some wrongs which the heart would treasure up, and he should treasure this outrage against his liberty and his family till the hour came, which is coming. Gen. McDowell should account to him for all he has done. He said that his arrest would stand forever as one of the most startling proofs of the infamy of this Administration! He said, also, that he had not, by his oath or his bonds, compromised any right belonging to a freeman; he could and would still preach the glorious principles of the Democracy whenever and wherever called upon. [Cheers.] To-night my house is free from the invasion; I am not in that horrid prison. He believed Gen. McDowell's intention, at first, was to keep him in prison till after the Presidential election; but, said he, you made your indignation manifest, and he dare not keep me longer."

Comment is unnecessary.—*Sacramento Bee*, August 20th.

"FASHIONS" IN NEW YORK.—A gossiping letter from New York remarks:

"Madame Fashion has just been introducing a change—and a change for the better—in the manners and customs of her votaries here. Heretofore, it has never been *ton* to go to an evening party earlier than nine or ten o'clock, so that before one well had time to look around and make himself acquainted with the company, it was pretty well on to daybreak. This nuisance is now abated. It is fashionable to go at five and come away before midnight. Some of the first-class parties lately given have observed this formula, to the infinite satisfaction of anxious mothers and fathers—and henceforth, of course, all the smaller fry will go and do likewise."

HEROIC BRAVERY.—THE BROKEN FLAG STAFF.—Dr. Marsh, Sanitary Commission Inspector at Beaufort (S. C.) relates the following incident connected with the late movement on Morris Island: "The enemy having got the range of our flagstaff, cut the balyards by a piece of shell, and the flag fell immediately. Private Tibbitts, Company M, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, seized the fallen flag, climbed the staff, and holding to it with one arm, with the opposite hand held the flag to its place until new balyards were obtained and the flag secured; the enemy meanwhile firing."

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, it deteriorates and destroys.

Hood says that artistic enthusiasm is like turtle soup—for one quart of real, there are hogsheds of false—and calves' head in proportion.

An old angler says that no one by merely conversing with a fish ever succeeded in drawing it out.

The Fourth Regiment of California Infantry.

The 4th Regiment of California Infantry, included in what is known as the California Contingent, has been mostly stationed in the southern part of the State and the Colorado valley during the last eighteen months, where their services have been very acceptable to the citizens. From the uniformly good conduct of the men, and the attention of the officers to the duties of a protecting force in these unsettled times and in a thinly settled country where reckless characters abound, the residents of the lower counties have appreciated the value of their services, and there are but few persons who will not regret their withdrawal. Lieut. S. W. Smith, of Co. A, 4th Cal. Infantry, has kindly favored us with the following disposition, etc., of this regiment during the present month:

Co. A, A. W. Copeley, Captain; S. W. Smith, 1st Lieutenant; Dr. W. W. Hayes, Post Surgeon; 84 men. Station—Santa Barbara.

Co. B, J. I. Eitch, Captain; George C. Love, 1st Lieutenant; 97 men. Station—Drum Barracks, near San Pedro.

Co. C, B. R. West, Captain; J. G. Foster, 1st Lieutenant; 100 men. Station—Santa Catalina Island.

Co. D, L. S. Scott, Captain; J. Denison, 1st Lieutenant; 90 men. Station—Fort Haskins, Oregon.

Co. E, E. W. Hillyer, Captain; 70 men. Station—Fort Yuma; where are also Co. F, with 75 men, under Capt. M. Sherman and Lieut. D. Titus. These are mostly on detached service at present, near La Paz, a few miles from Fort Yuma, up the Colorado.

Co. G, A. S. Grant, Captain; George Haycock, 1st Lieutenant; 100 men. Station—San Diego.

Co. I, Charles Atchison, Captain; 1st Lieutenant, R. P. Mason; 80 men. Station—Fort Mohave.

Co. K, Patrick Munday, Captain; 1st Lieutenant, J. M. Starkweather; 70 men. Station—Drum Barracks, near San Pedro.

On the 5th instant, Company H, under Captain John Cass and Lieut. John Smith, started from Drum Barracks with eighty men and eight mule teams, on foot, and arrived in Santa Barbara on Thursday, 10th instant, in excellent health and condition, after a fine foot exercise of six long hot dog days. They are on their way to San Luis Obispo, where they will remain until the secess of that rampart burgh get cooled off, and also to do some rodeo-ing when horse thieves and vagabonds get bold, and see that stages and passengers travel in that part of California without being robbed and killed, particularly near the Warm Springs of San Miguel, where they expect to camp for three or four months.

There are 850 men in the California 4th, and we are told, such is the healthfulness of the lower country, that not a single death has occurred among them for the last twelve months! They are in probably the healthiest military range in the United States. The staff officers of the 4th are as follows: Colonel, James H. Curtis; Major, Henry Hancock; Adjutant, William Forey; Quartermaster, D. J. Williamson; Surgeon, T. S. Todd—headquarters, San Pedro. The enlistment of some of the companies will expire in September and October, and the time of the entire regiment will run out by January, 1865. The majority of the men, we understand, are expected to re-enlist so long as the country wants their services. Those who retire will generally take up their residence in the South, where the men are much respected from their good character and steadiness.—S. F. Bulletin, Aug. 17.

POPULAR VERDICTS.—Much stress, especially among politicians and demagogues, is generally laid upon the infallibility of public sentiment, yet for all this the public voice is not always right. Once upon a time the public voice cried out "crucify him;" it applauded the Bartholomew massacre; it rejoiced over the roasting of heretics at the stake, in the Carolinas it applauded the mobbing of men who did not believe in slavery, and it rewarded men who dealt in miscegenation by sending them to Congress; once the public voice elevated Buchanan to the Presidency; in this State it made a Senator of Gwin, and a Senator and then a Governor of Weller. We might go on and enumerate pages of instances where public sentiment has been wrong, yet we have faith in the people, especially an educated, enlightened people, whose sentiments are guided by reason and whose voice is intelligently expressed. Human nature is liable to err, and masses as well as individuals are liable to do wrong. But when impelled by an earnest desire to do right; when conscience and reason alike urge them to action, it is seldom, if ever, that individuals or masses do wrong. When the public voice is in favor of maintaining order, of quelling sedition, anarchy and all sorts of rebellious mischief, of preserving the organization of society and communities, of upholding a political and moral creed which is calculated to make men better and more respectful of their duties and responsibilities toward one another, then the public voice is unquestionably right. Thus it is that we believe in the infallibility of that public sentiment now prevalent which is antagonistic to treason and to traitors, and which is manifested in favor of national unity and order.—*Sac. Bee.*

ABSENCE PROPER FOR HUSBANDS.—Miss Muloch says: "A lady of my acquaintance gives it as her *sine qua non* of domestic felicity that the men of the family should be absent at least six hours in the day. And truly a mistress of a family, however strong her affection for the male members of it, cannot but acknowledge this as a great boon. A house where "papa" or "the boys" are always about, popping in and out at all hours, everlastingly wanting something, or finding fault with something else, is a considerable trial to feminine patience. And I beg to ask my sex generally—in confidence of course—if it is not the greatest comfort possible when the masculine part of the family being cleared out for the day, the house settles down into regular work and quietness until evening? Also, it is good for them as well as for us to have all the inevitable petty domestic bothers got over in their absence; to effect which ought to be one of the principal aims of the mistress of a family. Let them, if possible, return to a quiet, smiling home, with all its small annoyances brushed away, like the dust and cinders from the grate, which, *en passant*, is one of the first requisites to make a fireside look comfortable. It might be as well, too, if the master could contrive to leave the worldly mud of the day at the scraper outside his door."

There are four good habits—punctuality, accuracy, readiness, and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others, may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

It is said to be misprison of treason to ask a soldier to take dinner and dessert.

Mr. Lorenzo Dow, the itinerant preacher, so famous in his lifetime for his eccentricity, commenced his sermon on one occasion by reading from St. Paul, "I can do all things." The preacher paused, took off his spectacles; laid them on the open Bible, and said: "No, Paul, you're mistaken for once; I'll bet you five dollars you can't, and stake the money." At the same putting his hand in his pocket, he took out a five dollar bill, laid it on the Bible, took up his spectacles again, and read, "through Jesus Christ our Lord." "Ah, Paul," exclaimed the preacher, snatching up the five dollar bill and returning it to his pocket, "that's a different matter; the bet's withdrawn."

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.—Six things are requisite to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lightened up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while, over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

The Mormons are perpetrating a boast. They say that there are one hundred thousand people in Utah, and yet in all their settlements there is not to be found a drinking saloon, a billiard saloon, or bowling alley. But then, how could a man afford to drink or gamble, with twenty, and very frequently double that number of wives depending on him for support?—*Dayton Sentinel.*

Young lovers should remember that the most fiercely-burning firebrands are those kindled at the altar.

DIED.
In Great Salt Lake City, on 24th August, WESLEY RICHARD, son of WILLIAM and ANNE ELLSWORTH; aged 5 months and 1 day.
The remains were conveyed to Camp Douglas, U. T., and interred in the Camp cemetery.

WANTED.
A GOOD STEADY WOMAN, to wash and iron and take care of children, in an Officer's family, at Camp Douglas. Good wages will be given. Apply at the Commissary Warehouse, Salt Lake City. aug 28-1f

IDAHO HOUSE,
CORNER OF WALLACE & JACKSON STREETS,
Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.
THE undersigned has opened the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate all who may give him a call. Prices to suit the times.
J. M. CASTNER,
Proprietor.
aug 24-1f

NOTICE! NOTICE!
Carpenters and Plasterers can find employment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post. ag 23-1f

OLIVER & CO.
Continue to run their Bannock Express Line
ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.
TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!
THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!
Direct to Virginia City!!
We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 500 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are favorably reported; hands are making from one to three ounces per day.
T. D. BROWN, Agent,
G. S. L. City.
A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
Bannock.
aug 1f

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. mv 7f

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT,
THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.
JULIEN AVET, Prop'r.
aug 3-1f

J. P. THOMSON,
TAILOR,
Main Street, between 1st and 2nd Sts. Salt Lake City.
CLEANING, DRESSING AND REPAIRING. OLD CLOTHING taken in exchange. ag 10-1a

WHOLESALE HOUSE SALT LAKE CITY. HARROW & CO.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,
(In the Store formerly occupied by WILLIAM JENNINGS.)

Will receive by the 25th August, one of the largest Shocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannock and Virginia mines, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

The highest price paid for produce of all kinds. aug 31f

WANTED—FARM HANDS.
SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissary Warehouse, Salt Lake City. aug 2-1f

BECK HOLLADAY,
New York. W. L. HALSEY,
G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the Office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York.

San Francisco, Cal.,

Virginia City, Idaho,

Denver City, Colorado,

Atchinson, Kansas,

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. mv 2f

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS.

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN.

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;

Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jyl 1f

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Treasury) lately occupied by Gen. Cowder, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.

PRICES:

Day boarders—per week \$13 00

With room, 15 00

aug 10-1m M. McKELLY, Proprietor.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. apl 6m

J. W. ELSWORTH. DOUGLAS WOOD.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

1-22-1f ELWORTH & TUFTS.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannock City, Idaho Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

mv 16m W. C. GOODRICH.

J. M. FOX, Salt Lake City, 1st St. between 1st and 2nd Sts.

PAUL'S STABLES,

Between 1st and 2nd Sts., G. S. L. City.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Horses, Carriages, Saddles, and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public sale.

aug 10-1a

A FEMALE SHRIEKER.—Among the honorary degrees conferred by Harvard College on Wednesday is that of Master of Arts upon Marshall Train Bigelow, printer, of the University Press, Cambridge. Bigelow learned his trade in that office, and by industry and diligence has placed himself at the head of his business. Distinguished as that press has been for its accuracy in foreign languages as well as that of our own tongue, Bigelow is confessedly not excelled by any person in the country as a proof-reader, or corrector of the press. He has made himself master of the art preservative of all arts, and it is no less an honor to the College than to himself to recognize such distinguished merit.—*Boston Courier.*

A FEMALE SHRIEKER.—The Marysville Appeal of August 18th says: "One of those she friends of Jeff. Davis—shriekers in petticoats—the amiable kind General Butler had to do with at New Orleans—rode about our streets in a buggy, on Tuesday evening, shrieking hurrahs for Jeff. Davis. A boy was driving the buggy, while the woman was wholly engaged in cheering on the rebels. Who she was, where she came from, or where she lives, we did not put ourselves to the trouble to ascertain."

MURDERED.—On Sunday morning, August 14th, a man named Wm. P. Hall, living in the suburbs of Downieville, was found murdered, his body lying within a few rods of his cabin. He was in town on the Saturday evening previous, and is supposed to have been killed by a man named Lovren, who is under arrest. The cabin was found to have been ransacked, and the pockets of the deceased rifled.—*Sac. Union.*

Why is a dragoon charge like an excursion over the snow? Because it's a sloy-ride.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to go East on the expiration of my term of service, I will sell, in lots of ten feet or more, three-fourths of a claim of 200 feet, in the Sacramento Company, California Volunteer Lode, situated at Egan Canon, Lander county, Nevada Territory. For further particulars apply to
EDWARD WATKINS,
Co. C, 3d Inf. C. V.
ang22-1wpd

S. J. LEES' PROVISION STORE,
on Main Street,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.
Jy29-4f

NOTICE.

Jordan Silver Mining Company, West Mountain District, G. S. L. City, U. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that there is due on the following stock, on account of assessments duly levied, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, and unless paid on or before the first day of September next, there will be advertised and sold according to law so many shares of said stock as will be necessary to pay the amount of assessments then due, together with the expenses of advertising and sale, to-wit:

Certificates.	Shares.	Ass't.	Am't.
W. T. Coleman.	46	6 20	\$ 50.00
A. Gardner, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177	6 5	12.50	
unknown,	228, 230	6 7	17.50
L. Washburn,	234	4.5 6	37.50
Wm. A. Rickman, 252, 253, 254, 255	5 8	10 00	50.00
Daniel McLean,	272 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	20 219 00	
N. B. Eldred,	273 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	20 219 00	
Jas. E. Bromley,	284	6 4	10.00
Mrs. Bromley,	287	6 2	6.00
E. H. Willard,	283	4.5 6	7.50
Willie E. Jayford,	275	6 6	15.00
Rickman, Hurdleston & Hickman,	290	6 20	50.00

By order of the Trustees.
G. W. CARLETON,
ang18td Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE,
Salt Lake City, Aug. 16th, '94.

REDUCTION OF FARE
—TO—
VIRGINIA CITY,
MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

\$25.00

LEGAL TENDERS
—TO—
W. B. HALSEY, Agent.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Amos Gilbert, Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. Cyrus F. Gilbert, Bannack City, Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jy54f GILBERT & SONS.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

In Fast Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold

Dust and Coin.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville,

California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON.

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter be-

tween Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via

Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City,

via Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, Six days.

Time to Atchison, Twelve days

Jy84f W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the

UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia,

Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Over-

land Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company,

West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and

special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience

of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville,

Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 8, A. M.

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST EVERY MORN-

ING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE

OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

Office.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jon-

ing's new Store.

W. B. HALSEY, Agent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1894.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly con-

centrated form all the properties of the Jamaica

ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic

remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive

organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons

recovering from debility; whether produced by fever

or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the

glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy,

it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that fol-

low the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer

from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate

relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that

period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding

in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout,

rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger,

as none other is pure and reliable

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried

every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic

merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not

surprising you should be reluctant to try something

else after the many experiments you have made of

trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain

cure; but

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for

the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whoop-

ing Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of

people in California and Oregon have been already ben-

efited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approba-

tion. We now address ourselves to all who are unac-

quainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for

the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

assuring you that

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste;

soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; en-

tirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and

perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San

Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness,

Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically

extracted. After being used once, the person

having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.
Sole Agents.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is